

# The Texas Competitive Electricity Market



Illinois Commerce Commission Chicago June 23, 2004



#### **Overview of Electric Competition**

#### **Electric competition in Texas**

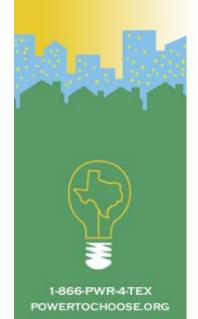
- Wholesale and retail competition
- PUC roles in competitive markets
- Results





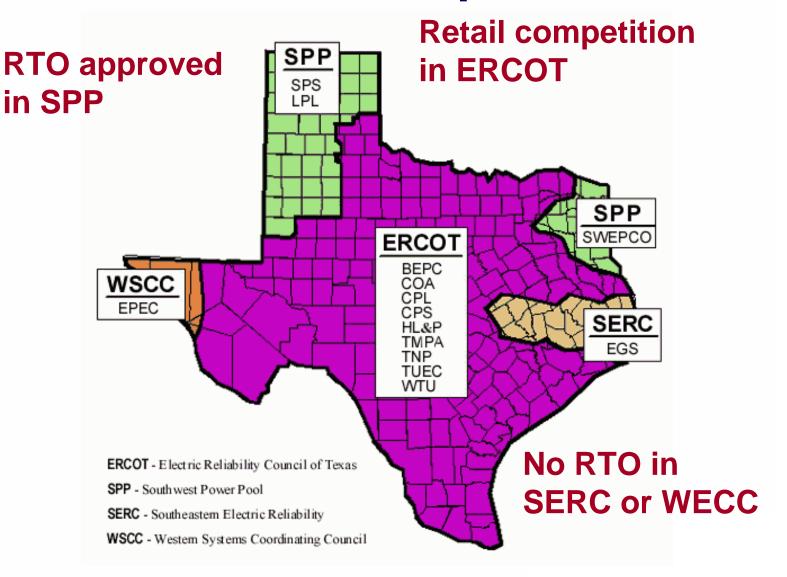
## **Key Competitive Market Design Features**

- Competition at retail and wholesale
- Bilateral wholesale market
- Neutral organization
  - transmission access, settlement, reliability, customer registration
- Unbundling of retail sales from distribution
- Single bill provided by retailer
- Standardize--create big market



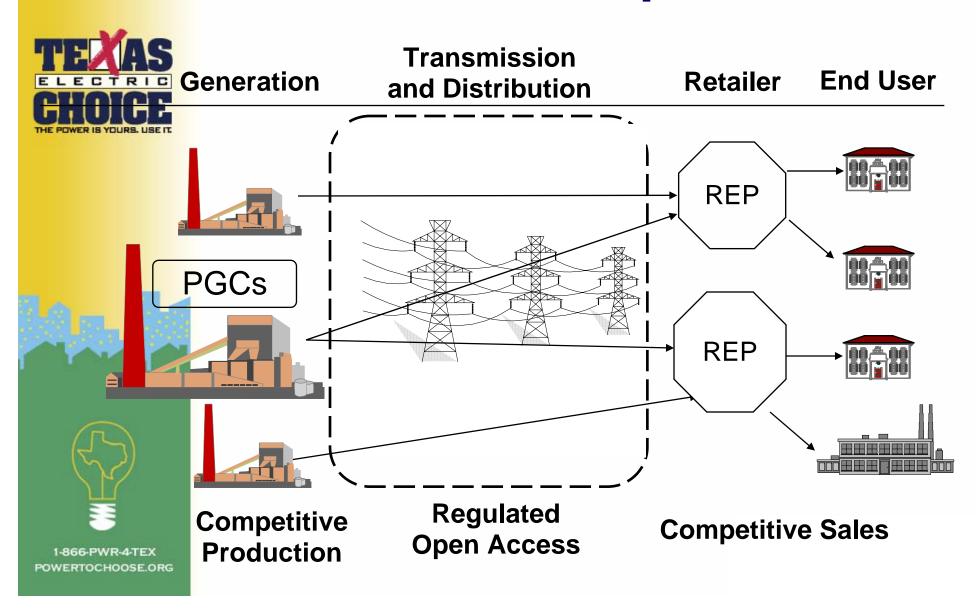
#### The Texas Electric Map







#### **Texas Electric Competition**

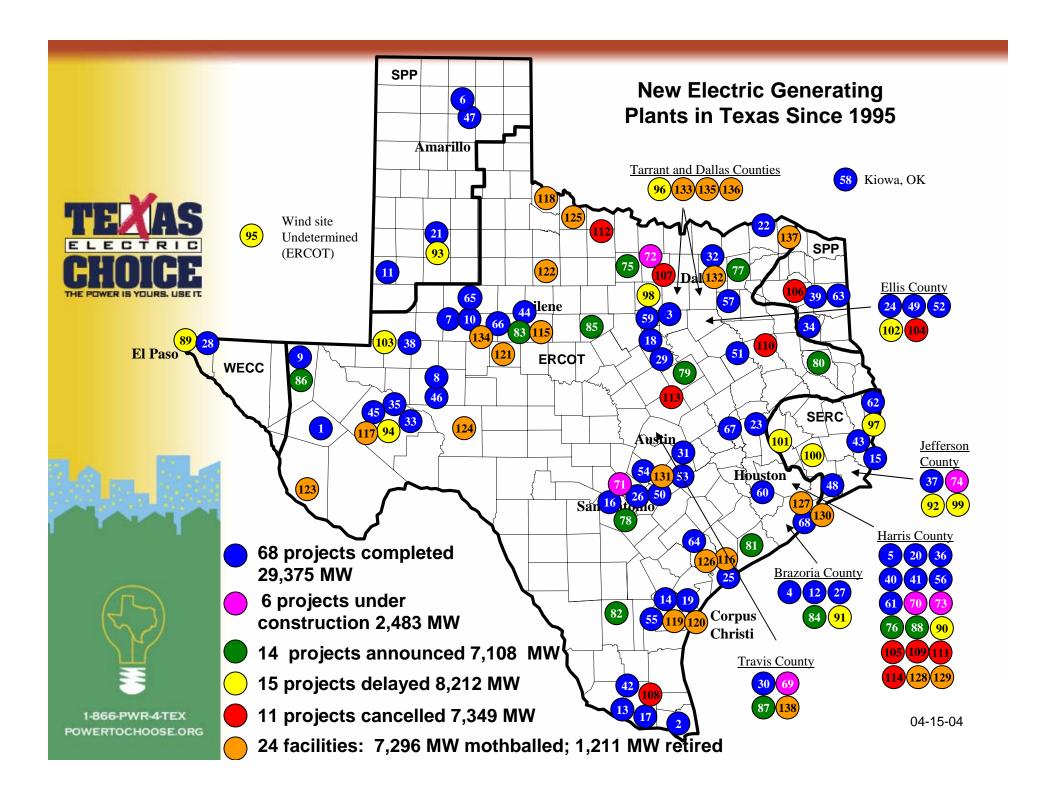




# Wholesale Competition in **ERCOT**

- PUC regulates rates and terms for access to transmission system
- Regional transmission rates
- ERCOT is responsible for transmission access and reliability
- Bilateral energy market
- ERCOT operates markets for reliability services—balancing, regulation, reserves
- Market-based congestion management









### **Retail Competition**

- Retail competition began in ERCOT January 1, 2002
- Investor-owned utilities required to offer customer choice
- Municipal utilities and cooperatives decide on competition
- When market opened, incumbents had most of customers
- Key concept is price to beat offered by incumbent





- Default service for non-choosing customers
- Incumbents' price for small customers controlled
- New REPs not subject to controls
- Prices for large customers not controlled
- Price to beat allows new REPs to offer lower prices than affiliated REP
- Purposes of PTB
  - Price protection for small customers
  - Allow new REPs to gain customers
  - Allow all REPs to adjust retail prices based on changes in wholesale prices







- Available until January 1, 2007
  - Affiliated REP can offer lower prices in Jan.
     2005 or when loses 40% of customers
- PTB rates generally 6% less than January 1999 rates, adjusted for fuel costs
- Fuel portion of PTB rates can be adjusted twice a year for changes in natural gas futures
  - Requires PUC approval





#### **PUC Roles in Wholesale Market**

- Rates and terms for wholesale transmission service
- Oversight of ERCOT
- Market design
- Market monitoring and reviewing market power
- Fostering development of wholesale markets outside of ERCOT





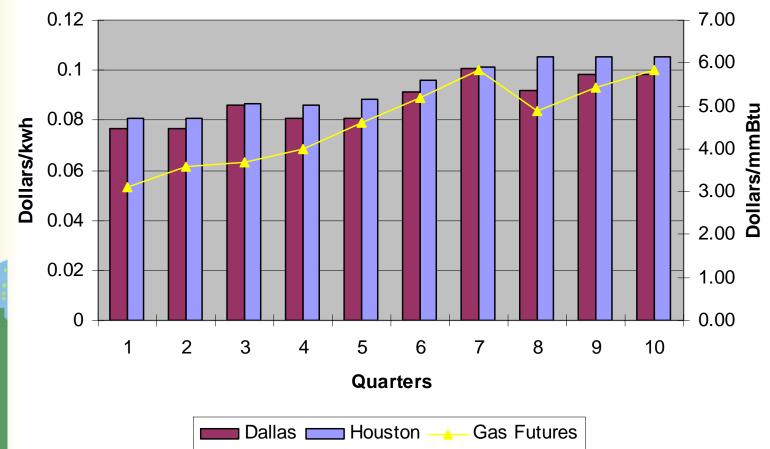


#### **PUC Roles in Retail Market**

- Revisions to price to beat
- Delivery rates and terms
- Customer protection
- Licensing of retail electric providers and aggregators
- Monitoring activities of retailers; enforcement
- Developing retail markets outside of ERCOT

#### **Residential Price to Beat and Gas Prices**

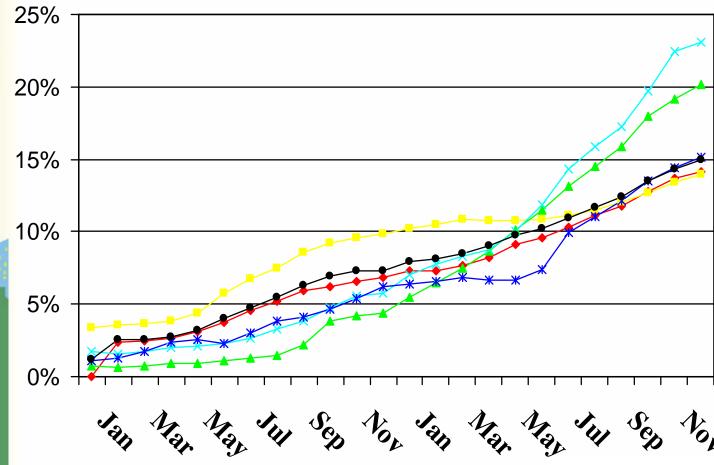






#### **Residential MWH Sales by Competitive** REPs-2002 & 2003





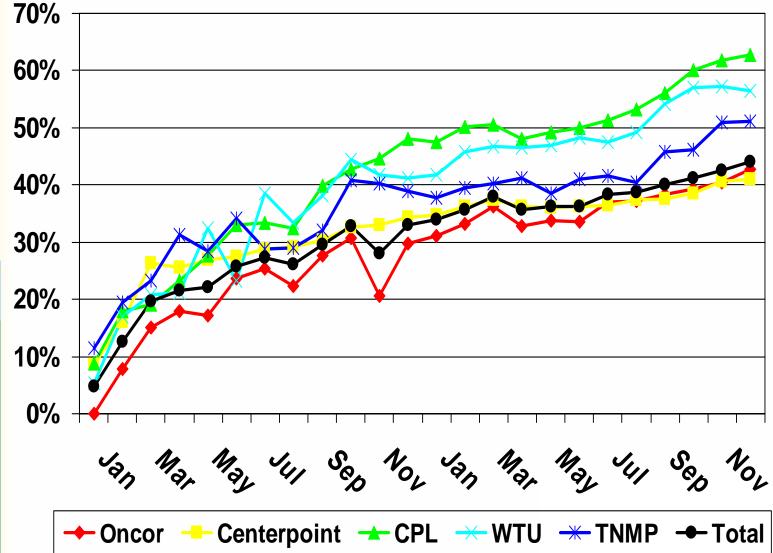


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Centerpoint → CPL → WTU → TNMP → Total

### Commercial Megawatt-hour Sales by Competitive REPs—2002 & 2003







#### **Three Tiers of Retail Providers**



Meters Served	REPs	% of Total	% of Res.	% of Small Bus.	% of Large Bus.
> 100 k	6	94%	96%	87%	22%
10 k to 100 k	7	5%	4%	10%	36%
< 10 k	55	1%	1%	3%	42%





#### **For More PUC Information**

- -Statute—PURA 2003 Ch. 39
  - www.puc.state.tx.us/rules/statutes/ index.cfm
- Regulations—Subst. Rules Title
  - www.puc.state.tx.us/rules/index.cfm
- Report card
  - www.puc.state.tx.us/hot\_topics.cfm

